22nd March 1960]

Irrigation works.

Name of the officer competent to sanction.	Powers of sanction.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Executive Engineers	Nil.
Superintending Engineers	Nil.
Chief Engineer	50,000

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 502 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd March 1960, page 198 supra.]

Details of assistance received from the Centre under the Programme of Permanent Improvement to Scarcity Areas.

Under the "Programme of Permanent Improvement to Scarcity Areas" the following three Irrigation Projects have been taken up :—

(i) Amaravathi Reservoir Project (Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli).

(ii) Vaigai Reservoir Project (Madurai and Ramanathapuram).

(iii) Mettur Canals Scheme (Coimbatore and Salem).

Item (i) —*Amaravathi Reservoir Project* is a scheme to construct a dam of 3,600 million cubic feet capacity across Amaravathi river in Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district. All the masonry works in main canal have been completed in all respects and water was let into the canal at full supply depth since the 9th August 1958. The canal is supplying a total ayacut of 11,000 acres cultivation and 3,000 acres preparation. The total expenditure incurred from the second six months of 1953-54 to the end of 1958–59 is Rs. 332·75 lakhs.

Item (ii).—*Vaigai Reservoir Project* is a scheme to store the waters drawn off from Periyar lake through the exisiting Periyar tunnel and to store the surplus water of the Vaigai river for developing new irrigation to an extent of about 20,000 acres apart from stabilising the supply to existing irrigation. The total expenditure incurred from the second half of 1953-54 to the end of 1958–59 is Rs. 184·29 lakhs.

Item (iii).—*Mettur Canals Scheme* is a scheme to excavate a canal from the Mettur Reservoir using the high and low level sluices in the Mettur Dam so that the supply can be tapped from either set of sluices. The scheme is almost completed except for certain minor works in the distribution of the East Bank Canal. The total irrigation under this is 45,000 acres. The total expenditure incurred from the starting of the scheme is Rs. 181·19 lakhs.

Assistance for these schemes is wholly given by the Government of India subject to the ceiling indicated for each State. The assistance is in the form of loan repayable in 25 annual equated instalments commencing from the sixth year. The schemes have been practically completed in all respects. The total expenditure incurred till the end of 1958–59 is Rs. 698·23 lakhs. The Government of India have so far sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 590 lakhs including Rs. 25 lakhs for 1958-59 as detailed below :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1953–54	23
1954–55	120
1955–56	150
1956–57	193
1957–58	79
1958–59	25
Total	590

The loan assistance referred to above is sanctioned for the Group-head as a whole under "Permanent Improvement to Scarcity Areas". As such the break-up figure for each Project is not available.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 503 asked by Sri T. S. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd March 1960, page 199 supra.]

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE MADRAS STATE TAMIL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Early in 1958, the Government were confronted with the following problems :—

(i) The reconciliation of varying views of the Secondary Education Committees constituted in 1953 and 1955.

(ii) Reconciliation of the views expressed in the Report of the Elementary Education Reform Committee of Dr. Alagappa Chettiar constituted in 1955 with those of the Secondary Education Committees.

(iii) Reorganization of Local Administration based on Panchayats and Panchayat Unions, which was bound to affect the managements of elementary schools and secondary schools in the State; and

(iv) The revision of the system of grant-in-aid to elementary schools and secondary schools based on the changes contemplated under the reorganization of Local Administration.